

CHAP. V.

OF MR. LITTLE'S EPISTLE.

NOW there was in the city of Frankfort a certain young man who was a scribe, and his name was Samuel:

2. And he had said that some one of the chiefs of the people had stolen from the house of the scribe, three books of the law.

3. And this was forthwith noised abroad, and in a short time it came to the ears of Thomas.

4. Now Thomas was one of the chiefs of the people—he was also a chief captain of the host, and was moreover exceeding rich:

5. And the enemies of Thomas had aforesaid conspired against him, and said, that he had committed many sins: moreover they essayed to shut him out from the sanctuary of chiefs.

6. Howbeit they prevailed not against him; but they became scattered abroad, and many of them slept with their fathers, but Thomas still lived, and was one of the chiefs of people in those days.

7. And when he heard it had been said, that some one of the chiefs had stolen these books, he said within himself, Surely some son of Belial designeth to taint this crime also on me:

8. As the Lord liveth, some one of my enemies hath arisen from the dead, and goeth about to drive me from this sanctuary: And while Thomas pondered on these things he became exceeding wroth.

9. And he rose up and rehearsed the matter unto the chiefs; and he said, That it behoved them to send forthwith for the man who had uttered these words, and to punish him sorely.

10. But Felix rose up and said, I know of certainty both who the accuser and accused are—

11. The accuser is Samuel the scribe, and the accused is Adonijah the chief of the people in the land of Pulaki.

12. Now if Samuel hath in this matter spoken the words of truth, it seemeth not right in mine eyes, that he should be punished:

13. And if Adonijah hath verily stolen these books, we ought, most assuredly, to shut him out from the sanctuary, and from this holy place.

14. Let us therefore send for witnesses, and make diligent enquiry into this matter, that we may know how to punish the guilty, and acquit the innocent:

15. But in the first place, we will send for Samuel, and see whether he will swear by the name of the Lord to the sin of Adonijah.

16. And the chiefs of the people were pleased with the whole counsel of Felix, and they appointed a time for Samuel to come forth and swear to this thing.

17. Now the friends of Adonijah were exceeding wroth with Samuel touching this matter; and they said, That whensoever he came forth to swear in the presence of the chiefs, they would slay him.

18. And when Samuel heard this, he whetted his sword and girded it to his loins, and went straightway to the sanctuary of the chiefs of the people;

19. And when he came thither, William the chief speaker said unto him, Put away thy sword, for no one shall slay thee in this place.

20. And Samuel did as William had told him, and then he swore by the name of the Lord, that Adonijah had stolen these books.

21. And when Adonijah heard this, he was sore afraid, and said within himself, Would to God that I had never come to the city of Frankfort—

22. It had been better for me to have died in the land of Pulaki, than to have come to this place.

23. Cursed be the day when the children of my people chose me to be their chief:

24. For as the Lord liveth, it will fare with me as it did with Adonijah* the son of David, and I shall be slain here in the sanctuary.

25. But while Adonijah trembled, John, a great councillor from the city of Lexington, chanced to come that way, and he spoke comforting words unto him.

26. And when the chiefs of the people had heard the testimony of Samuel, they remained silent a long time, and wist not what to say.

27. But at length some one rose up and said, Either Samuel or Adonijah is a son of Belial, for if Adonijah hath not stolen these books, Samuel hath sworn falsely;

28. And if Samuel hath not sworn falsely, Adonijah is a thief.

29. Let us therefore make enquiry among such as know these men, which of them is the son of Belial, which is the servant of the Lord.

30. And this counsel pleased the chiefs, and they made proclamation that all who knew these men should come forth and swear which of them was a son of Belial.

31. Then certain of the chiefs stood forth and swore by the Lord of Hosts, That Adonijah was not a son of Belial:

32. And certain other of the chiefs, together with John the chief scribe of the realm, and William the chief scribe of the wife men: and several other men of renown stood forth and swore, in the like manner, That Samuel was not a son of Belial.

33. Moreover, there was in the city of Frankfort in those days, a certain great man whose name was Joseph;

34. And this man had been sent thither by the prince of the great realm of America, to seek out and punish all those who should commit any sin against the wife men and the chiefs of the people of that realm:

35. And he stood forth and swore in behalf of Samuel for the space of one hour.

36. Howbeit among all these witnesses, there was no one found who would swear, that either Adonijah or Samuel was a son of Belial.

37. Then said some, Peradventure Samuel hath been drunken, and hath not fully comprehended what was done.

38. But Samuel straightway called witnesses to prove that he was sober and not drunk.

39. Others said who knoweth but Adonijah is mad, and hath done this thing in his madness, not knowing what he did:

40. Then Adonijah called witnesses to prove that he never had been mad, but that he was a man always clothed in his right mind.

41. Others said, Peradventure it was not Adonijah who stole these books but another like him: howbeit no one could be found who would swear that any man was like Adonijah.

42. And many other things were said on this matter.

43. And John the counsellor for the city of Lexington, spake an exceeding cunning speech in behalf of Adonijah.

44. Then thirty-seven of the chiefs said, We will acquit Adonijah, for we do not believe he is a thief, neither ought he to be lightly esteemed on account of this thing.

45. Howbeit seven doubted: moreover they all said, Neither will we condemn Samuel, for this is a dark matter, and secret things belong to God.

46. And if Samuel hath sworn falsely in this matter, the Lord will reward him according to his works.

47. However we will tarry no longer in this city, for the chiefs of the people have become lightly esteemed, and evil is meditated against them.

48. So they rose up at the third watch of the night, and gat them every man to his own house.

TWENTY-SECOND BULLETIN, OF THE GRAND ARMY.

St. Pölten, Nov. 13.

Marshal Soult has followed up his success. The whole corps of Morfeldt is destroyed. That general layed himself with an officer of Halons. Gen. Marmont is at Leoben. Here they made prisoners of 100 cavalry. Prince Murat has been there 3 days within a league of Vienna.

All the Austrian troops have evacuated that city. The national guard perform duty there and are in high spirits.

This day the French troops made their entry into that capital. The Russians refused every opportunity which was offered them to engage in battle, on the heights of the Polen, (St. Hynoirie.) They crossed the Danube at Krems, and immediately after their passage burnt the bridge, which was a very fine structure.

The 11th at day break, Marshal Mortier at the head of 6 battalions, fixed himself at Stein, expecting to find there a rear guard, but the whole Russian army was still there. Then commenced the battle of Diernstein which will be forever memorable in military annals. From 6 in the morning until 4 in the afternoon, there 4000 brave men opposed the Russian army, and put to rout every thing opposed to them. Masters of the village of Leoben, they believed the day finished; but the enemy arrived, having lost ten stand of colours, 6 pieces of cannon, 600 men prison-

ers and 2000 killed, had given a different direction to their troops, by forced marches in order to flank the French. As soon as marshal Mortier perceived this manoeuvre, he marched directly to the troops which had filed off and attacked them, at the same time that the 8th regiment of light infantry, and 32d of the line, having charged another Russian corps had put it to flight, and taken two standards and 400 men.

This has been a bloody day. Dead bodies cover the whole field of battle. More than 4000 Russians have been killed or wounded—3000 have been made prisoners—among the latter two colonels. On our side the loss has been considerable. The 4th and 9th light infantry have suffered most. The colonels of the 100th & 103d have been slightly wounded. Col. Wattier of the 4th regiment of dragoons has been killed. His majesty had chosen him for one of his aids. He was a brave officer. In spite of the disadvantages of his position, he had made a brilliant resistance against a Russian column, but he was struck with a ball and died in the midst of the battle. It seems that the Russians retired without bidding good bye.

The emperor of Germany, the empress, the minister and court, are at Brunn, in Moravia. All the nobility have quitted Vienna, but the citizens have remained. They expect the emperor Alexander at Brunn, on his return from Berlin.

Since the passage of the Inn, the grand army has made in the different skirmishes which have taken place, about 10,000 prisoners. If the Russian army had awaited the arrival of the French, it would have been destroyed. Several corps of the army are pursuing the Russians with great vigour.

Twenty-Third Bulletin.

In the Castle of Sedoenbrun, November 14.

At the battle of Diernstein where 4000 French attacked on the 11th, between 25 and 30,000 Russians, kept their position, killed between 3 and 4000 men, captured their colours, and made 1000 prisoners—the 4th and 9th regiments of light infantry and the 100th and 23d regiments of infantry of the line, covered themselves with glory. Gen. Gazan there displayed great valor & good conduct. The Russians the day after the battle, evacuated Krems, & quitted the Danube, leaving 1500 prisoners in the utmost distress. They found on the road many men who had been wounded and died during the night. The intention of the Russians seems to have been, to have waited at Krems for reinforcements and to have established themselves on the Danube; but the battle of Diernstein has disconcerted their plans. They have seen by what 4000 Frenchmen could do, what they might expect when contending with equal numbers.

Marshal Morier pursued the Russians, while another corps of the army passed the Danube by the bridge of Vienna, to intercept them to the right, and the corps of the marshal Bernadotte marched to intercept them on the left. Yesterday the 13th at 10 o'clock A. M. prince Murat passed through Vienna. At break of day a column of cavalry established themselves on the bridge of the Danube, and passed it after several conferences with the Austrian commanders. The engineers who had orders to burn the bridge, attempted it several times, but were unable to succeed. Marshal Lannes and gen. Bertrand, aid de-camp of the emperor, were the first to cross the bridge. The troops did not stop in Vienna, but continued their destined route.

Prince Murat established his headquarters at the house of duke Albert. Great quantities of ammunition and artillery were found in Vienna, an account of which is hereto annexed. The house of Austria has no arsenal or foundry except in Vienna. The Austrians have not had time to carry off above a 5th or 4th of their artillery or any thing else of consequence. We have warlike stores sufficient for 4 campaigns and to renew our artillery equipage four times if we should lose it. We have also provisions against a siege, for a great number of places. The emperor has established himself at Shoenbrun. He went to-day to Vienna, at 2 o'clock in the morning. He passed the rest of the night in fitting the advanced posts on the left bank of the Danube, as well as the positions, and to satisfy himself that every duty was well performed. He returned to Shoenbrun at break of day. The weather has become delightful. This day is one of the finest of the winter, though cold. Com-

mercial and all other transactions go on at Vienna in the usual way. The inhabitants are full of confidence, and perfectly at their ease. The population of this city is about 250,000 souls. It is not supposed to have diminished above 10,000 by the departure of the court and nobility.

The emperor received at noon M. de Wrena who is now placed at the head of the administration of all Austria.

The corps of marshal Soult passed through Vienna this morning, at 9 o'clock. That of marshal Davoust marching through it at this moment. Gen. Marmont has gained different trifling advantages at Leoben, with his advanced posts.

The Bavarian army receives great reinforcements every day. The emperor has just made some fresh presents to the elector. He has given him 15,000 stand of arms taken in Vienna, and has restored to him all the artillery which Austria had at different times taken from the states of Bavaria.

The city of Kunstein has capitulated to col. Pompei.

Gen. Mihaud has driven the enemy on the road to Brunn as far as Volkerdorf. To-day at noon he had 600 prisoners, and taken a park of 40 pieces of artillery, complete.

Marshal Lannes arrived at 2 P. M. at Stockerau. He there found an immense magazine of clothing, 10,000 pair of shoes and boots, and cloth enough to make great coats for the whole army. They have also taken many boats, which were descending the Danube with artillery, eather and clothing.

[The bulletin here goes on to give a particular inventory of 1547 pieces of cannon, 473 mortars, 109,292 muskets and carbines; a great number of swords and pistols; an immense quantity of powder, cannon, musket, and pistol balls, flints, lead and many other military stores.]

From the London Courier of Dec. 19.

BRILLIANT VICTORY OVER THE FRENCH.

The Hamburg mail due yesterday arrived this morning, and has brought us, what was to be expected, intelligence of the utmost importance.

We congratulate the country upon the confirmation of the account of the defeat of the French on the 2d inst. and we have the further satisfaction to announce, that they have experienced another and much more decisive defeat.

But to give a just idea of these important events, we must go back a little.

Skirmishes had taken place between the allies & the French, from the 19th ult. to the 2d inst. when the grand battle took place. The Russians reinforced by Buxhowden's army, felt confident of being superior to the enemy, and animated by the presence of their emperor, they advanced from Wischau with more boldness than caution. In this they were encouraged by the retreat of the French, who fell back behind the river Swarzech, their left at Brunn, their right at Nicholshausen. The allies advanced to Austerlitz.

The cannon from the forests of Brunn annoyed the allies greatly, in a flat country: they made a grand movement to deprive the French of that advantage; the French seized upon a favourable opportunity during this movement to attack the centre of the allies, which they did with great impetuosity, directing their whole strength upon that quarter. The result certainly was, after a long and bloody conflict, from sunrise to sunset, that the centre of the allies were repulsed back to Wischau and they lost their whole artillery. But the right wing of the allies was completely successful; the French were hence deterred from following the allies to Wischau, and the foundation was thereby laid for the great and glorious event which followed.

The news of the result of the 2d had been rapidly spread over the continent by the French, and represented as a complete and decisive victory. A State's Gazette of the 14th, has been received here, stating that gen. Bruce had read on the parade at the Hague, dispatches stating the French to have gained a complete victory, having taken from the allies all their artillery, and killed, wounded, or made prisoners, 40,000 men, that among the latter was the grand duke Constantine.

Such are the accounts which will be circulated in the countries enslaved by the French, for some time, but now let us look at a very different picture, by which we will find that the reports by Mr. Kave, the messenger, were well founded, and that the admirably bulletin, which of

course contained only a candid account of the advices received from the naval officers of the Adamant & Piercer, were not so far from the truth as we at first feared, though they still may have been a little exaggerated.

The allies who had been successful on the right wing on the 2d, & had not been driven further than from the field of battle in the centre, having, as we have heard, recovered the effects of a mistake of a very good general, whom we shall not name, lest we should be wrong, now again advanced upon the enemy. This was the best proof that, though the events of the preceding day were against them, they did not feel themselves decisively defeated. They advanced on the morning of the 3d, against the enemy, without artillery! Hence the battle soon became a contest of the bayonet alone!—As the allies advanced, the emperor Alexander, the bravest of heroes, rode through the ranks of the Russians, though exposed to a heavy fire from the French, encouraging them in the most gallant & enthusiastic manner, calling out constantly that it must be victory or death! As he was determined not to quit the field vanquished, and to die on the spot rather than to yield.—This conduct raised the enthusiasm of his men to the highest pitch, to desperation even; they advanced upon the French under a heavy and a galling fire—they themselves scarcely discharging a musket. They soon brought the enemy to close quarters & the bayonet and sabre were now alone used, and Mr. Kave, the messenger, appears to have spoken with perfect truth when he said he went on the morning of the 3d, near the field of battle to try if he could see what was going forward, that he heard shouting and huzzaing, but scarcely a musket fired; that it was but now & then he heard the report of any piece.

In this way, the bayonet and sabre alone used, the battle lasted all the morning of the 3d. Most deadly was the struggle. The Russians might fall, but not a man of them would give way. At this mode of fighting they are not only more expert than the French, but they are better fitted for it by that enthusiasm and devotion, when inspired by a great leader, which makes them rather yield their lives to the last man than give way. The struggle with the bayonet lasted in the most murderous manner till noon, when the French gave way, and their main body was totally routed. Victory now declared for the allies; but still the French contested the ground.—The battle continued during the remainder of the 3d; it was renewed on the 4th; and it was not finished until the 5th, when the French were ultimately defeated in all quarters, the allies recovered all their artillery, made considerable captures from the enemy, and finally drove the whole of the French troops beyond the river Schwartzach, behind which they were forced to fly for protection. Bonaparte renewed and renewed the battle in vain; every stratagem, every excitement he employed to no effect; he has, for the first time in Europe, met with a grand and decided defeat in a general battle.

The official account of these glorious and important events had reached Berlin and Hamburg. Lord Harrowby at the one town, and Mr. Thornton at the other, together with many other persons have sent over the news. Sir Arthur Paget's dispatches were, it is supposed, forwarded by Lord Harrowby by the hands of Mr. Donaldson, the messenger, who having been shipwrecked, has not yet brought his dispatches to town. But it is known that Mr. Donaldson is arrived at Dover, and he is expected in London every minute. In the mean time we can confidently affirm the accounts we have given are perfectly correct.—Even the Hamburg papers state the news, and that the allies were at Austerlitz, far in advance of Wischau, and consequently masters not only of the field of battle, but of all the country east of the river Swarzech.

Every account is full of the noble ardor, devotion and valour of the emperor Alexander. He fought at the head of his guards on both days, animating every heart and hand.—How sublime an example he has set! He visits every court—he communicates to every monarch his own gallant and generous and high-minded feelings—he inspires the utmost confidence and courage wherever he goes, and after having done this, he fulfils the promise he has given of sincerity & attachment to the cause he had espoused, by rushing, at the head of his subjects, into the hottest

fire and fury of the battle, and risk- ing his own life in the contest. This is the monarch whom Bonaparte characterized, as delitute of all manly energy—this is the monarch whom the opposition writers did not hesitate to load with opprobrious epi- thets.

The first column of Prussian troops has arrived in the environs of Nu- remberg; the other columns are following with the utmost rapidity. A few days more will bring them to the seat of war. Angereau is to command the army destined to pro- tect Bonaparte's rear, and act against the Prussians. He is now at Ulm, and his force is to be in- creased to 60,000 men. But long before his reinforcements arrive, the Prussians will be able to strike a decisive blow. The account of the archduke Charles having reached Hungary is confirmed. Massena is at Laybach.

SEVENTH BULLETIN OF THE ARMY OF ITALY.

Headquarters, Gorizia, Nov. 23. The army maintains the position which it had taken on the left bank of the Isonzo. The advanced guard, under the orders of general Espagne, established itself on the Vipacco, re- pelled the enemy as far as Gaus, and in several attacks, which were per- formed with vigor, made one hundred prisoners. The whole of their cavalry has retired by the great road. A con- siderable body of their infantry took the road by the valley of Idria, to gain that of Oberleybach. Five companies of volunteers are pursuing the enemy in that direction, while our ad- vanced posts have reached the intrench- ments of Previde, and have taken a direction towards Leybach.

The gen. in chief has sent the divi- sion of Seras to Trieste. The Austrians evacuated the place at our approach, leaving 300 of their wounded. A corps of troops pursued them on the way to Leybach, and took 50 prisoners. Two regiments of dragoons, supported by in- fantry, have proceeded on our left as far as Chiusa de Pletz, which was guarded by the two regiments of infantry Straoldo and Digne and some cavalry. All the posts were abandoned the day after the arrival of our troops. The general of brigade Lacour who commands them, has received orders to penetrate as far as Villach, and to endeavor to open a communication with the grand army, whose movements have without doubt determined the retreat of the enemy, who were afraid of being surrounded. A detachment has also been sent to Ponteba Veneta, where the enemy were pretty strong, but did not dare to await our arrival. In these various move- ments we have taken nearly 400 prisoners. The general in chief has left near Padua the corps of troops from Naples, to which he has added a division of the army, the Coican legion and the 2d Italian regiment.

Lieutenant general Gouvain St. Cyr, who commands these united forces, holds Chiozza and Bondolo, and keep- himself prepared to fall on the British and Russians, if they dare attempt the debarkation with which they threaten the coast of Italy.

Lecchi, general of division, &c. to his excellency the minister of war.

Headquarters, Legnaro, Nov 25, 1853. I have the honor to inform your excellency, that a corps of the enemy's troops, com- manded by prince Rohan, showed it- self near Bassano. The general, in chief for the army, has ordered the com- mand of a Polish corps commanded by general Poyri, a regiment of French cavalry and a regiment of French in- fantry, a battalion commanded by general Regnier, and four pieces of artillery under the command of the chief of the battalion, Millo, and escorted by the 8th regiment of Italian infantry. General Regnier having departed from his cantonments, went to Piombino, where, by this means, he cut off the road to M. Bre, from the Austrians, who were endeavoring to get into Venice. At day break yesterday, the 24th, he was attacked, and in spite of a vigorous resistance, was three times compelled to fall back.

The corps of Polish infantry which was at Campo-Pietro with the general in chief, set out before day for Caltre- Franco, with the general in chief in person; who went about half way, per- ceived the division of Regnier retreat- ing, ordered colonel Grabiniki to attack the enemy in flank. The attack was immediately made with the greatest vi- gor, and the enemy was obliged to re- tire to Caltre-Franco, with the loss of 150 prisoners; (among whom were a col. and maj.) and three pieces of can- non.

General Regnier taking advantage of this maneuver of the general in chief, attacked them again in person, and made 2,000 prisoners. The rest of the enemy's column retreated to Villa Fran- ca, where 3,000 Austrians, who hem- med in by the regiment of Polish in- fantry laid down their arms to colonel Grabiniki, and a corps of 700 carabineers surrendered to lieutenant colonel Grabiniki.

8,000 prisoners, 700 horses, 12 pic- ces of cannon, 6 colors and one stan-

ard, are the result of this day. Among the prisoners is prince Rohan, general commandant, 3 cols. 6 majors, and 3 lieutenants. The dead amount to about 600, among whom are 2 cols. 4 lieut. colonels and 4 majors. The wounded about 600.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 10.

Arrived, ship Commerce, capt. J. Adams, 35 days from St. Ubes. Mr. A. brought dispatches to govern- ment from Mr. Bowdoin, our minis- ter at Madrid, which were put on board about the 30th of December. The report at Lisbon and St. Ubes was, that a recent engagement had taken place along the whole French line, which continued with little in- terruption for eight days, when a fresh reinforcement to Bonaparte's army, decided the fate of the day, by giving him a complete victory. Forty thousand Russians laid down their arms and were sent home on parole, and twenty thousand which attempted to force a retreat, were cut to pieces. An armistice was the immediate consequence. Such, says Mr. Adams, was the report at Lis- bon on the last of December.

RALEIGH, Feb. 17.

The ship Averick, capt. Decost, just arrived at Charleston, from Rot- terdam, sailed on the 20th Decem- ber. Capt. D. brought no papers; but states that the reports from the seat of war were, that there had been much hard fighting, and that Bonaparte, in the battle on the 2d December, had been slightly wound- ed in the arm. The last accounts, however, were, that the French troops had been successful. Capt. D. furnishes one important article of information, which proves, beyond doubt, that Prussia has taken part in the war—All the Prussian merchant- men in Rotterdam had been seized by the Dutch Government; and ac- counts were momentarily expected of the Prussian troops having struck a blow.

Sale at Auction.
WILL be sold, on Monday the 10th of March, being the first day of the Circuit Court, at 12 o'clock, before the court house door,

A likely, young Negro Fellow,
He is a Bricklayer by trade, a remarkably swift hand, and said to be, in almost every respect, a first rate workman, having been ten years at the business—He is also a very good Officer and House Servant.
Term—Cash, or an approved endorse- ment payable in 90 days.
February 28, 1856

A NEW STORE.

THOMAS & ROBERT BARR,
HAVE just received from Philadelpia, and are now opening in the house lately occupied by Mr. E. Craig, a large and general assortment of

MERCHANDISE,
Consisting of
DRY GOODS,
HARD WARE,
CUTLERY, &c.
QUEENS' CHINA & GLASS WARES,
BOOKS & STATIONARY,
which they will sell for Cash, at the most reduced prices.
They have on hand an assortment of imported BAR IRON.

TO BE RENTED,
FOR one, two, or three years, the PLANTATION on which Ro. Parker formerly resided, about six miles from Lexington—For terms apply to the subscriber, living in Lexington.
Elizabeth Parker.
March 5th, 1856.

DANCING SCHOOL.
SEVERAL Gentlemen having expressed to Mr. NUGENT, a desire to have their children taught by him this spring, he proposes to commence teaching the art of Dan- cing, in Mr. Bradley's Assembly Room, as soon as thirty scholars are subscribed for.
A subscription paper is left at Mr. Bradley's, setting forth his terms, the same as last year.

THE Partnership of Mentell & Downing, or F. Downing & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent; those indebted are requested to call and settle their accounts, and those having demands against the firm will present them for settlement.

THE subscriber still continues his shop opposite Mr. Pope's office, where, he has in addition to his other business, set up the Windsor Chair Making.
where he will be able to furnish Chairs of every description and color, painted, japanned and gilt, which has never yet been done in the country.
F. Downing Jun.
Lexington, March 6th, 1856.

NOTICE.
ALL those indebted to the subscri- ber by bond, note, or book account, will please make payment to Mr. Jos. Gray, who is authorized to receive and receipt for them, during my absence.
Alex. Parker.
Lexington, March 8, 1856.

The Noted Running Horse, DARE DEVIL, (OR JOHNSON'S COLT.)

STANDS in Lexington, near the lower end of Mr. Dodge's rope walk and adjoining Mr. J. Maxwell's field, at the white stable on the late extension of Upper-Street; to be let to mares at ten dollars the season, which may be discharged by the payment of six within the season, twenty-five cents at the stable door.

DARE DEVIL is an elegant deep bay, black legs, mane and tail, full 15 1-2 hands high, was got by the old imported Don Carlos, his dam by old Harmless, his grand dam by col. Fitzhugh's noted True Whig. To say more of his pedigree I conceive unnecessary. His colts are large and very elegant, and the set that have been tried, are found to be horses of great strength and activ- ity, fine figure and gaiety and have, when grown up, commanded very high prices; Dare Devil is a horse of fine figure, and great gaiety & sprightliness, and certainly possesses the grand requisites either for the turf, saddle or harness; ex- cellent eyes, fine limbs, strong bone, muscular strength and action equal perhaps to any horse in the United States, as will appear from the fol- lowing sketch of his performance.

In the fall '97, he won the Jockey Club colt's purse at Lexington; in the fall '98, he distanced the noted the noted running horse Weazle, four miles the heats, at maj. Black- burn's course; the same fall he won a purse at Frankfort, beating several fleet horses; was brought to Lex- ington the next day by 11 o'clock, notwithstanding the roads were very deep and heavy, was started immedi- ately (without being cleaned) flew the course, leaped a high fence that was put up at a short turn in the course with the intent to keep the horses from flying off the course, was leaped back, faved his distance that heat, and took the purse, two miles the heats, beating col. Bobb's noted running stud horse Black Shark, and col. Ribby's Roan. In August '99, he won a quarter race for 100l. at Miller's Town, carrying 200lbs. to a catch, beating col. Buckner's mare, a noted quarter nag; the same year, in September, he received a forfeit of 500 dollars, on a match with the noted running stud horse Alfred, two miles the heats; the same fall he won a purse at Danville, two miles the heats; the next week he won a purse at Bayrdtown, three miles the heats, beating Black Shark, and dis- tancing the noted horse Gold Wire, one week after walked over the course at Louisville for the first day's purse. There are a great num- ber of other races formerly run by Dare Devil, which he was success- ful in, but do not state them lest I might be inaccurate; one however I am informed of by Mr. Gatewood, a purse race, the heats, at Geor- Town, where he more than double distanced the famous running horse Diomedes, which was then owned by Mr. Gatewood. I believe I may say with propriety, that he has run and won more races than any horse that ever run in this state.

The foregoing statement of his pe- digree and performance, is impartial and precise, as near as I could as- certain from good authority.

ALSO, The High Bred Race Horse GRAY-SQUIRREL.

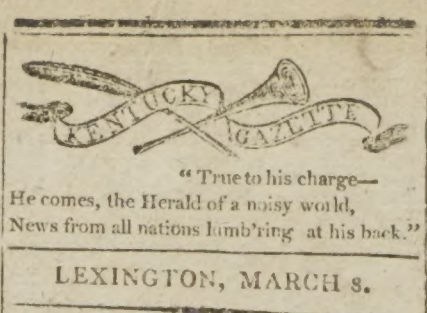
Stands at the same place, to be let to mares at 5 dollars the season, which may be discharged by the pay- ment of three within the season. Twenty-five cents at the stable door.

GRAY-SQUIRREL was got by the famous full bred horse Eolus; out of Capt. Prior's noted running gray mare Cade; her performance on the turf in Kentucky, is well known, she won six purse races in one season.

Gray-Squirrel was started at 3 years old, for a purse at Nicholas- ville, he won the first heat easily, but lost the race by an accident of running against a stump. At 4 years old he ran a match race, single three miles, over the Lexington track, against col. Sanders's famous horse Albert, for 500 dollars, and won the race with ease. The same fall he won a purse at the Forks of Elkhorn, from several good horses. He is of a large and excellent running family of hor- ses.
N. BURKOWES.
Lexington, March 8.

N. B. Good pasturage for mares at a moderate price, and every at- tention paid to them, but will not be liable for accidents or escapes.

P. S. Such mares as did not stand to the horse last season, and have not been transferred, may have a leap gratis.



Departed this life yesterday morning, Col. DAVID ROBINSON, in the 77th year of his age. He was an early ad- venturer in this country, and shared the dangers and hardships of its settlers, and was universally esteemed by his acquaintances.

Nothing decisive has yet been done in Congress, relative to our affairs with the European powers. A number of resolutions are before them, principally tending to stop the commercial inter- course between the United States and Great Britain—something of that kind we think will be adopted.

Mr. Adams introduced a bill in the Senate, which among other provisions, authorizes the President, in case of being disrespectfully treated by any foreign minister, to order him to with- draw from the seat of government, or from the United States; and in case such minister does not so withdraw within a certain number of days, authorizing the president to cause him to be sent home.

The European intelligence in this day's Gazette, is of the highest impor- tance; and we anxiously wait for satis- factory accounts from the seat of war— at present it is difficult to form an opinion which was the successful party, in the grand action between the French and the allied armies. Certain it is that a more sanguinary battle never took place.

Extract of a letter from the Hon. Buckner Johnson, to the Editor, dated Washington City, Feb. 6.

"An unlucky circumstance how- ever, has lately occurred, which may lead to unhappy consequences, and tend to widen the breach between us and Spain; we have a report here, which is credited, that gen. Miranda, a French general of some note, and a native of South America, has lately sailed from New-York with an armed ship, loaded with cannon and arms, &c. and some hundred soldiers and young gentlemen engaged in & about New-York, on a secret expedi- tion, under the British sanction, and supported by a British convoy, and their destination conjectured to be the Spanish provinces in South America; that he has taken on board printing presses, &c. It is also said that the Spanish minister has been watching Miranda's motions for some time, and that our government has no participation in this business. Observe that this is rumour only, of a credible hue however. No doubt our executive are well informed on this subject, but nothing official has come out as yet. If these con- jectures are well founded, it is an un- fortunate incident for us, as it will certainly be believed by the Spanish government that ours have secretly promoted the expedition; and all the measures which the wisdom of our executive might have digested for an adjustment of our limits with Spain, will probably be frustrated."

BALTIMORE, Feb. 15.

The latest European advices we are now in possession of, is the verbal in- formation communicated by capt. Adams, who arrived here last Saturday from Lis- bon, which place he left on the 1st of January. He persists in the correctness of his detail, which in substance is, that on the 1st of December, he saw at the Swedish consul's office, official bullet- ins of continued actions between the French and Russians, that lasted with in- termittion for 8 days, and terminated in the total dismemberment and destruction of the Russian army.—He says that the accounts stated positively that 40,000 laid down their arms, after stipulating for an uninterrupted retreat to their own country; and that 20,000 were attempting to force their way through the French army were cut in pieces. Now let us contrast this account with our advices from other parts of the continent of Europe. Those from England are to the 19th of December, and give ac- counts of battles fought with various success, from the 2d to the 5th Decem- ber. In general, the tide of victory in these details, belong to the Russians— this we are far from denying, all we mean to infer is, that as far as they go, they confirm the accounts by captain Adams.

It is, however, a rather curious cir- cumstance, that the British government should have remained silent if the suc- cess of their allies was so triumphant, as set forth in the London morning prints—formerly we were favored with an ex- traordinary Gazette, if but a single post or trifling advantage was gained over the French; but now, although their loss in a single engagement is stated at 27,000 men, we have neither an extra- ordinary, nor even an ordinary Gazette.

However, by way of London, the ac- counts positively state, "four days of those battles mentioned by Adams," and if far confirms them, although the ter- mination could not be known at the date above mentioned.

A few days, will in all probability, clear up the doubts that remain on every persons mind, as they may be various- ly affected. In the mean time, this fa- ble statement of facts, may serve to bring the fustian of all our late advices into one general view.

THE STUDENTS OF THE LEXINGTON ACADEMY, will be examined the second Wednesday of March, and exhibit the day following.

The Teacher will deliver an Address, directed to parents, on the importance of educating their children.

By authority of the Board,
Adam Rankin.

CONCERT.

On the evening of Monday, the tenth of March, the Kentucky Musical Society will perform to the public, a

Concert of Vocal and Instrumental Music.

(In that elegant Assembly room of Mr. Brad- ley's,) consisting of

Songs, (Male and Female Voices,) Duets, Trios, Choruses, & In- strumental Pieces.

The room will be superbly illuminated, and kept comfortably warm. Tickets may be had at the Office of the Kentucky Gazette, and at Mr. Bradley's, price 50 cents.—Children's tickets half price. The doors to be opened at half past five, and the performance to begin at half past six o'clock.

The Musical Society wish to apprise the public, that they decline all mercenary views,—their sole object being the relief of distressed humanity, (to whom their surplus funds are appropriated,) at the same time gratifying themselves and the public with the elegant science of Music. An institution so laudable and pleasing, they flatter them- selves will meet with such a portion of the public patronage as will promote its perma- nent existence.

SIMON HICKEY,

INFORMS his friends and the pub- lic, that he has removed to the Fork of Elkhorn, on the road leading from Georgetown to Frankfort, seven miles from the former place and ten from the latter, where he executes the several branches of his business, viz. locks of all kinds, particularly such secret locks as cannot be opened even with the key, unless by a person acquainted with the lock; saddle tree plating, of the best and of the common kind; scale beams of all sizes; scroll work of any figure; edge tools, particularly such as are not commonly imported, forge and in- struments of any pattern; cabinet makers' cramps; steel trusses of the best kind; guns repaired, &c. &c. besides the above, he will execute any piece of iron work for which a pattern is furnished.
4t Elkhorn, March 5th, 1856.

WHEREAS the subscriber is build- ing a COTTON SAW GIN, in Scott county, Kentucky, ten miles from Frankfort, on the Georgetown road, and as he is unacquainted with the name and residence of the patentee, or prop- rietor of said machine, this is to give him notice, that upon application at the above place, he shall receive the usual premium. The above cotton gin will be completed in about three weeks.
Simon Hickey.
Elkhorn, March 5th, 1856.

The imported English Stallion

DION,
WILL stand, at Richmond, in Mid- dle county, this season. His pedigree, performance, and terms will be made known in due time.

The imported English Stallion

STIRLING,
WILL stand at Lexington, this sea- son. His pedigree, performance and terms will be made known in due time.

STATE OF KENTUCKY.

Mason Circuit court, December term, 1855.
Lewis Craig, complainant,

Against
Robert Bagby & David Ross, defend- ants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant David Ross, having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeably to law, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfac- tion of the court, that he is not an in- habitant of this commonwealth; on the motion of the complainant, by Alex- ander K. Marshall, his counsel, it is or- dered, that the said David Ross do appear here on the third day of next month, term, and answer the complaint, or bill, or that the same will be taken as con- fessed, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some authorized paper of Kentucky, for eight weeks suc- cessively.

A copy. Teste,
Walker Reid D. clk.

JOSEPH GRAY,
HAS removed his Store to the new house, opposite Samuel & George Trot- ter's, lately occupied by Messrs. Hart & Bartlett; and has just received, in ad- dition to his former assortment, a very elegant supply of
GOODS,
which will be sold cheap for Cash.
Lexington, March 5, 1856.

11
FOR SALE,
A Likely Negro Girl,
ABOUT 18 years of age—enquire of the printer.

TAKE NOTICE.
THAT the subscribers will attend personally, or by agent, at the county court for Hardin county, on the fourth Monday in May next, for the purpose of establishing a TOWN on our lands, situate in Hardin county, on the waters of Little Clifty creek, a branch of Rough creek.

2
Richd Bibb & James Taylor,
by **James Love, ag't.**
2am3m
9th Feb. 1806.

Garrard county ft.
Taken up by James Bright, on Sugar creek, near Hall's meeting house, a
Bay Horse Colt,
six months old, no brands perceivable; appraised to 18 dollars, before me this 22d day of November, 1805.

*
John Yantis, j. p. G. c.
Garrard county ft.
TAKEN up by Wm. Hall, living on the waters of Paint Lick, about eight miles from Lancaster, one

3
Bay Mare,
six years old, 14 3/4 hands high, branded on the near shoulder and each buttock thus, F, a star in her forehead, some small white spots on her back, no other brands perceivable; appraised to 60 dollars—Given under my hand this 12th day of November, 1805.

†
Edward Johnson f. p.

3
CLEAN FLAX SEED
For sale at the oil mill in Lexington—Also, **LINSEED OIL.**
may be had at said mill.

John Bobb.
Feb. 26th 1806.

3
BLUE DYING.
Mrs. KRISER, takes this method of informing the public, that she has commenced the Blue Dying business, next door below Mr. Fulton, the saddler, where she will dye cotton, yarn, and thread, or any kind of home made cloth, which she will warrant to stand its color, as the dyes with hot dye. She will dye the above articles as cheap as they can be done any where in Lexington, and receive produce in payment.
February 25, 1806.

9
JOHN GRANT,
Painter, Glazier & Paper Hanger,
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed his shop to the house on Short street lately occupied by Mr. Loftus Noel Taylor, where he intends carrying on his business in all its various branches, extensively and with dispatch. Being now furnished with every necessary material, he will be enabled to complete any kind of work in the above line of business, in a neat and masterly style, and on the most reasonable terms.

He returns thanks to those who have favoured him with their commands, and hopes from his assiduity and attention to business, to merit a continuance of their favours.

Putty and Paints, by the small quantity always on hand.

One or two apprentices will be taken to the above business—boys from 14 to 6 years of age, will meet with liberal encouragement.

20
THE SUBSCRIBER
TAKES this method of informing the public, that he has now on hand,
A Handsome Assortment of BOOTS & SHOES;
And intends keeping
A Constant Assortment of The Best Imported LEATHER,
From Philadelphia; and will prosecute his business in a way so extensive, as shall enable him to sell on better terms than has been usual in this State.

Hugh Crawford,
Main Street, opposite A. Logan's and P. Bain's New Brick Houses.
N. B. HEMP, WHISKEY, and a variety of **COUNTRY PRODUCE,** will be taken in payment.
BLUE DYING will be continued as usual.

2
NOTICE—WHEREAS John Smith on the 25th of April, 1783, made an entry of 500 acres, on a Military warrant, on the Ohio, about ten miles above the mouth of Scioto, adjoining the lands of Simon Butler, said to be claimed by Robert Wood—And whereas the proof of the special calls in the said entry, depends on the testimony of persons now alive; all who are concerned will hereby take notice, that I shall personally, or by my agent, on the fourth day of April next, attend the commissioners appointed by the county court of Greenup, at the house of John M'Kay, living in said county, and on or near the land described in said entry, and from thence, on the same day, proceed to the lower corner (on the river) of the survey made on the entry aforesaid, and then and there take and receive depositions tending to establish the special calls of the entry aforesaid, and also go to such other places and do such other things in the premises as may be deemed necessary, and consistent with the act of assembly in that case made and provided.

23W
John Smith.

2
REMOVAL.
JAMES CONDON, TAILOR,
HAS removed his shop to a small red house, on Main street, the second door above Mr. Landman's; where he purposes carrying on his business as usual. Those gentlemen who may please to favour him with their custom, may depend on having their work done in the best manner.

N. B. He wishes to sell a LOT of GROUND, lying on Mill street, adjoining Col. Hart's—It is at present under good enclosure, and a brick house on it, that will make an excellent stable. Lexington, March 3, 1806.

27
Wanted Immediately,
A JOURNEYMAN BLACKSMITH
That understands his business, to whom generous wages will be given—Enquire at this office.

Auditor's Office.
Chillicothe, State of Ohio, January 31st, 1806.
Extract from an act levying a state tax for the year 1806.

Section 2. Be it further enacted, That all lands shall be rated and classed in the manner following; that is to say, first, second, and third rates; and the rule to be observed is, that when a greater part of any tract shall be superior in quality to second rate land, it shall be denominated first rate; when a greater part of a tract shall be inferior in quality to first rate, and superior to third rate, it shall be denominated second rate; and when a greater part of a tract shall be inferior to second rate, it shall be denominated third rate land, taking into view the situation and quality of the soil.

First rate land shall be taxed at the rate of ninety cents, second rate sixty-five cents, and third rate forty cents, each per hundred acres. Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That in all cases where the owners of any lands have, by themselves or agents, entered their lands in their proper classes, with the auditor or clerks of the court of common pleas, agreeably to the laws heretofore in force, such lands shall under this act be placed in the same class for taxation, and all lands which shall not be entered by the owners, or their agents, with the auditor, before he makes out his duplicate, he shall class and charge the same as second rate, and if any owner or proprietor of lands, or their agent, have heretofore, or shall hereafter enter any tract of land in an inferior class to that of its real quality, said land shall (until it is changed into its proper class) be charged, over and above the rate for which it was entered, with double the amount of tax which should have been paid had the same been entered in its proper class; which shall be paid to the collector of the county, township, or district in which such lands may be chargeable, for the use of the state, on the information of any freeholder, making due proof thereof to the auditor or commissioners and be recovered at the same time and in the same way as other taxes are recoverable.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That for the collection of taxes of non-resident's lands the state shall be and is hereby divided into six collection districts: the first to include the lands purchased by John Cleves Symmes and his associates and the land within the district of Cincinnati and office; the second to include lands in the Virginia military district the land within the district of Chillicothe and office and the French grant; the third to include the land purchased by the Ohio company and all grants included within the limits thereof and the land within the district of the Marietta land office; the fourth to include the lands in the United States military district and the refugee lands and all the lands within the district of Zanesville land office; the fifth to include the lands within the district of the Steubenville land office and all lands south of the Connecticut reserve, and not included in the other districts; and the sixth to include the lands in the Connecticut Reserve.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That there shall be appointed, by a joint ballot of both houses of the general assembly, and commissioned by the governor, a collector in each district, who shall continue in office one year and until his successor is chosen and qualified, who shall collect all taxes due and owing on non-resident's lands within their respective districts. The collector of the first district shall keep his office at Cincinnati; the collector of the second district shall keep his office at Chillicothe; the collector of the third district shall keep his office at Marietta; the collector of the fourth district shall keep his office at Zanesville; the collector of the fifth district shall keep his office at Steubenville, and the collector of the sixth district shall keep his office at the town of Warren, in the county of Trumbull. And shall each, at the time they receive their duplicates, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation, viz. I, A. B. do solemnly swear or affirm, (as the case may be) that I will according to the best of my abilities, faithfully and impartially perform the duties enjoined on me by law, as collector of the district, and that I will not directly or indirectly purchase any land by me sold for taxes.

Notice is hereby given that all taxes within this state are due and payable after the first day of August next ensuing and if not paid by the

first Monday of December the lands will be sold or so much thereof as will satisfy the amount due.
The district collector A. Goforth, Cincinnati.
do. Virginia army lands, Thomas Scott, Chillicothe.
do. William Skinner, Marietta.
do. James Herron, Zanesville.
do. Charles Maxwell, Steubenville.
do. James Hilman, Warren.
THOMAS GIBSON.
Auditor of accounts for the state of Ohio.

100 DOLLARS REWARD.
RAN away from the subscriber, living near Greenville, Jefferson county, Mississippi Territory, a Negro Man, named

CHARLES, who the subscriber purchased from Thomas B. Scott and Robert Scott of Jessamine county, Kentucky. He is a well made black fellow, about 24 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, he stoops a little in his shoulders and has a soft squeaking voice. He made his first appearance in September or October 1805, and was taken up in Robertson county, state of Tennessee, the 21st of July, 1805, where he remained until March 1805, at which time Robert Childress, took him on board his boat, to convey him to his owner, and brought him near the mouth of Bayou Pierre creek, where he again made his escape. His clothing at that time is not known to the subscriber. I will give the above reward to any person who will apprehend said negro out of the limits of this Territory, and will deliver him to me at my house, or Twenty Dollars for securing him in any jail, and giving me information thereof, so that I get him again; or Twenty Dollars to any person who will apprehend said negro within this Territory, and will deliver him to me at my plantation.
Thomas M. Green.
May 19th, 1805.

29
FOR SALE,
THE place whereon I now live, on 450 acres, lying on David's Fork of Elkhorn, with good improvements; about 140 acres of open land; the dwelling house is of brick, two stories 22 feet wide and 46 feet long, two GRIST MILLS in good repair, and grind very fast, one pair of slopes are French burr; the springs and stock of water was never known to fail. I will sell the whole together, and give an extensive credit on one fourth being paid down, or I will sell 100 acres with the mills and distillery on it, and give a considerable credit on one third being paid down. It is generally counted a very handsome place—it is needless to mention further particulars, as any person wishing to buy, can view the premises.
John Rogers.

STATE OF KENTUCKY,
Knox Circuit Court, October Term, 1805.
William Hogan, complainant,
Against
Thomas Barbour, & Richard Barbour, adm'rs of James Barbour deceased, John Harrison and Sally his wife, David Walker and Mary his wife, John Moore and Frances his wife, Lucy Barbour, Mordecai Barbour, Gabriel Barbour, Philip Barbour, Richard and Thomas Barbour, heirs and devisees of James Barbour dec. John Barbour and John Ballenger, defendants.

IN CHANCERY.
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, and on proof being made to them that John Moore and Frances his wife, Mordecai Barbour and Gabriel Barbour are not inhabitants of this commonwealth, and on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said absent defendants do appear here on the third day of our next April term and answer the complainant's bill, or on failure thereof, the same shall be taken as confessed against them, and this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette according to the act of assembly in such case made and provided,
A copy. Teste.
*46 Richard Ballinger c. k. c. c.

STATE OF KENTUCKY sa.
Mason Circuit Court, December term 1805.
Taylor, complainant, Chancery against
Joseph Downer defendant. Injunction.
THE defendant not having entered his appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, on the motion of the complainant, by Alexander K. Marshall, his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here, on the third day of our next May term, and answer the complainant's bill, or that the same will be taken as confessed against him, and that a copy of this order, be forthwith inserted in some authorized paper of Kentucky, for eight weeks successively.
A copy. Teste.
WM Francis Taylor clk.

NOTICE.
HAVING taken letters of administration on the estate of Mr. George John Johnston, of the county of Peter and Geo. Johnston, (who died in the island of Cuba in September last, on his way from New Orleans to this place,) we request all those who have claims against said estate, (if any there may be) to bring them forward properly authenticated, so that they may receive payment; those indebted to the estate will please make immediate payment.
Richard Johnson,
Peter Johnson, Adm'rs.
Fredericksburg, Virg. Jan. 14, 1806.

158
VALUABLE PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

700 acres Military Land, lying on Brush creek, N. W. T. where the road crosses from Limehorne to Chillicothe; this tract contains about three hundred acres of rich bottom, the remainder is well timbered; has on it a good mill feat, and is an excellent stand for a public house.

500 acres ditto ditto, lying on Clover Lick creek, a branch of the East fork of the Little Miami, N. W. T. in a good neighborhood, about three miles from Danhams-Town, seven from Williamsburg, and eleven to twelve from the Ohio river.

1000 acres ditto ditto, lying on Brush creek, a few miles from New Market, N. W. T.
5000 acres, lying on Bank Lick creek, Kentucky, part of two tracts, containing 6000 acres, surveyed and patented for William Jones.

4000 acres, Clarke county, Kentucky, part of a tract of eight thousand acres, surveyed and patented for Richard Chinnerveth.

3322 2-3 acres, Mafon county, Kentucky, part of 5000 acres, surveyed and patented for George Underwood.

1200 acres, Mafon county, Kentucky, surveyed and patented for Moody and M'Millin.

1000 acres Military land, on the waters of Russell's creek, Green river, 325 acres, Jefferson county, Kentucky, about four miles from Louisville, 40 acres of this tract is cleared.

116 1-2 acres, Franklin county, Kentucky, on the North fork of Elkhorn, about six miles from Frankfort; on that tract are considerable improvements.

A House and well improved Lot in the town of Paris, on Main street, and adjoining Mr. Hughes's tavern.

An Inn and Out Lot in said town. Also a House and well improved Lot in this place.

The above described property will be sold low for CASH, HEMP and TOBACCO, or on giving bond with good security, a considerable credit may be had. For further particulars enquire of Andrew F. Price, attorney in fact for (to the subscriber.)

JOHN JORDAN Jun.
Lexington Kentucky,
January 13, 1806.

26
WANTED,
A SOBER, industrious man, who is capable of driving a stage with four horses, to be employed in

Driving the Mail Stage
from Lexington to Frankfort, once a week, to commence on the first of May next. Application to be made to N. Willis, at Chillicothe, or Joshua Wilson, in Lexington.
October 1, 1805.

Man's Lick Salt Works.
To be rented for a term of years, all the interest of the representatives of John T. dec. in the Man's Lick Salt Works, in Mason county, Kentucky. The superior quality of the water, and the advantages this possesses over any other in the state, are so well known, it needs no recommendation. Proposals in writing will be received by Thomas Bodley, John Jordan, and Thomas Irwin, in Lexington, until the second Monday in March next; and if no contract should be made before that day, it will then be rented to the highest bidder.
Lexington, Jan. 31st, 1806.

18
LOFTUS NOEL,
TAILOR,
RESPECTFULLY informs the Citizens of Lexington and the Public in general, that he has commenced business in the House lately occupied by Maj. Morrison, (on Short Street,) where he intends to pursue the same in all its various branches, and hopes from his knowledge of the above business, with the strictest attention and a desire to please, to merit a share of public patronage. Ladies and Gentlemen, who will be so obliging as to favour him with their custom, may rely on having their work done in the most fashionable and best manner, on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms.

LOFTUS NOEL.
N. B. One or two Apprentices will be taken to the above business.

The subscriber has for sale an excellent Coach with Harness, on low terms for Cash.

THE OLD M'KINNEY ROAN,
WILL cover mares at my stable, in Bourbon county, five miles from Paris, at 14 dollars in trade, at the market prices, wheat, hemp, whiskey, rye, salt, payable by the first day of December, the grain delivered in said mill, the hemp, whiskey and salt delivered at the stand; or ten dollars in cash, payable by the first of November, which may be discharged by the payment of eight within the season. The season will commence the 15th day of March, and will end by the 1st of August—I will not be answerable for accidents or escapes. Pasturage gratis for all mares sent from a distance.

Jacob Spears.
The Old M'Kinney Roan was got by the noted horse Celar, and came out of Col. Stark's famous imported mare—It is needed to lay any thing further, as his performances are well known, and he will not be shewn from the stable.

266W
John M. Garrard

STRAYED
FROM the subscriber in May last, a straw berry roan coloured

MARE,
12 years old last spring, a white spot adjoining one of her fore feet on the fore part of her hoof, bushy mane and tail, had on an old bell. Also, a two year old

GELDING,
a dark or brown bay, a star in the forehead, a snip on one nostril, I believe his legs are all white, on the fore legs the white does not reach high up, a switch tail, a lengthy mane. They were brought from Virginia last winter, by the Crab Orchard, and may have attempted to make that way—Whoever will deliver the above colts to me in Green county, near where the Columbia road crosses the road leading from Stanford to Greenburgh, shall receive Five Dollars for each and travelling expenses paid for conveying them.
WILLIAM WALDEN.
Green County, Dec. 17, 1805.

NOTICE.—All those indebted to the estate of Gabriel Madison, dec. for property sold them in July 1804, and for debts contracted prior to the death of the said deceased, are informed, that their notes and accounts are in the hands of the subscriber, of this place. They are therefore requested to make immediate payment, as the situation of the estate will not admit of longer delay.
John L. Martin, Ex'r
to the estate of G. Madison dec.
Lexington, Dec. 4th, 1805.

LAST NOTICE. 59

ALL those indebted to the late firm of Seitz & Lauman, John A. Seitz, Seitz & Johnson, John A. Seitz & Co. John Jordan jun. John Jordan junior & Co. and John & William Jordan, are requested to come forward immediately and pay off their respective accounts to CURTIS FIELD, who is hereby duly authorized to receive the same. Those who do not avail themselves of this notice, may rest assured, that indulgence will not be given beyond the first of March, when suits will be indiscriminately instituted.

J. Jordan jr.
N. B.—TOBACCO, HEMP,
and **HOGS' LARD,** will be received at the market price, in payment.

J. J.
Lexington, January 28, 1805.

STATE OF KENTUCKY sa.
Mason Circuit Court, December Term, 1805.
David Davis, complainant,
Against

Thomas Marshall, and Basil Duke, Thomas Morton, George Morton, John Morton, Lucy Morton, Nancy Morton, Mary Morton, and Francis Morton, heirs of Robert A. Morton deceased, defendants.

IN CHANCERY.
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Thomas Morton is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, and he not having entered his appearance agreeably to law and the rules of this court, on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the third day of our next May term, and answer the complainant's bill, or that the same will be taken as confessed, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some authorized paper of Kentucky for eight weeks successively.
A copy. Teste.
Francis Taylor, clk.

Grand Lodge of Kentucky,
The Members of the Grand Lodge, and the Representatives and Deputies from the several subordinate Lodges under its jurisdiction, are requested to be punctual in their attendance at a Grand Communication of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, at Mason's Hall, in the town of Lexington, on the third Tuesday in March next, at ten o'clock.
By order of the M. W. Grand Master,
DAN. BRADFORD, G. Sec.
Lexington, February 11, 1806.

A BARGAIN,
By which the purchaser may make a fortune more speedily, than by any other one offered in the state.

I will sell the Tavern
TRAVELLERS' HALL,
Which I occupy, with or without the furniture and stock of liquors, for part Cash, part Store Goods, Negroes, or Country Produce; paid down; the balance in eight annual payments, with interest from the date; or in four annual payments of half Cash, and half approved produce, with interest from the date.

The situation, convenience, elegance and custom of Travellers' Hall, are well known to be unequalled by any Tavern in the Western Country, and by very few in the Union. If this property be not sold before the 10 April next, I shall not dispose of it afterwards, at least for several years.
R. Bradley.
Lexington, 14th January, 1806.

14
NEW SCHOOL.

MR. & MRS. GREEN,
BEG leave to acquaint their friends in Lexington and its vicinity, that on Monday, the 6th of January, 1806, they intend opening an Academy for Young Ladies, where will be taught, the following branches of Education, (viz.)

Spelling, Reading, with all kinds of Needle Work, 8 3
Writing & Arithmetic, 3
English Grammar, Geography, &c. 3
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